Examination of the Canadian Commissioners.

· The Settlements Opposed to Annexation.

Arrest and Expulsion of Newspaper Correspondents.

CANADIAN BLUNDERS.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 28, 1870. The mail from Fort Garry arrived to day and brings interesting intelligence from the Red River settlements. The advices are down to the 14th, one week later than those communicated in my recent letter from Fort Abercrombie. Public affairs at Winnipeg remain in about the same condition as has characterized them for the last month, except that the uncertainty respecting Vicar General Thibault and Colonel Desalaberry's journey to Fort Garry has termidated, and the fears of immediate Indian with the Council of Ten, still control affairs, and about fifty French balf-breeds continue on duty. old "Queen Bess" muskets; but no steps have been taken towards organizing a gov-ernment or preparing for the emergencies in which spring may involve the settlements. The half-breeds doing guard duty, with their families, are rapidly consuming the provisions of the fludson Bay Company, and it is reported will soon have ex-hausted the supply by their wastefulness. A cousin of Riel is acting as a sort of quartermaster, and is said to be making a good thing out of his position.

breeds into activity. THE CANADIAN COMMISSIONERS, Thibault and Desalaberry, had an examination before the Council of Ten on the 18th igst. The Winni-

Everybody seems to be at a standstill, waiting for

comething to turn up, and there is no probability of anything being done in the settlement until the ap-

coarance of some threatening danger stirs the half-

peg New Nation of the 14th says:-The commissioners being called upon for their credentials, presented a fet or instructions directing them to proceed to yort darry and caplain to this people the form of government which the bomnion intensies to place upon us. They stated that they were without power or authority to enter into any negotiations, or to make any guarantoes of a finitive policy of their aministration; that the Queen's proclamation transferring this territory to Canada not having been issued they could have no legal right to act in the matter, and that Mr. McDougali not yet being Governor, his acts were accordingly ill-timed and filecal.

Riel made a long speech, which consisted principally of a relteration of the complaints of the settleits and of the declaration that they were in the right; and on the termination of the interview the ommissioners were returned to their comfortable but closely watched quarters, from which it is re-ported they will soon depart for Canada.

ANNEXATION.

A correspondent of the St. Paul Press writes from Winnipeg that "an effort is being made by the Scotch and English to bring the French to a compromise on the following proposition:—Declare Mac-tavish Governor, retain Judge Black, elect new councilmen, form a permanent government, resolve against Canadian rule on any terms and memorialize the Queen for permission to be annexed to the United States." This statement has no confirmation from any other source, and notwithstanding all that has been written concerning the immediate annexation of that country to the United States I see no reason for expecting it at all for a long time to come. The sole purpose of the secret managers of the French half-reeds is to make an independent nationality; or, if a province, to secure all the privileges and power which separate nationality of the provinces would confer upon them. These managers, as I have before stated, are the Jesuits, with Bishop Tache at their head. For two hundred years the Jesuits have been laboring in the Northwest and begging means in Canada and rope to build up their institutions on Red River. They now have their cathedral, their churches, their college and parish schools, on which large sums of money and years of patient labor have been expended. They know that with annexation to the Dominion or to the United States new settlers will flock in, that the French nail-breeds, who live only by trapping, will sell out their ittle log houses and lands to the enterprising new comers, and, moving away to some enterprising new comers, and, moving away to some other post of the fur company, settle down again in the wilderness. The French hall-breed flees before the advance of civilization with scarcely less haste than the full-blooded indian; and when agricultrists have bought out a few of them the remainder will quickly seek purchasers and go farther on, where they can live among themselves in their own peculiar manner. The Jesuit priests realize this, and see that such an event would be the deatablow to their present wealth and power, and bring to naught the toil and expenditures of many years. Hishop Tache, who has been in Canada for some time watching events there and communicating by every mail with his subordinates at Ried River, has no other object in view than the preservation of these Church estates and ecclesiastical power; and he and his colaborers in the settlements will secretly work against annexation with all the means at their command.

these Church estates and ecclesiastical power; and he and his colanorers in the settlements will secretly work against annexation with all the means at their command.

Besides, there is every reason why the half-breeds themselves should oppose rather than encourage annexation; and I will show before concluding this letter that all the cry from Rea River for annexation to the United States is a fraud. The French half-breed desires to be let alone on Red river, where his family relations have been formed, and from which he can saily out each season on his buffalo and trading expeditions. He is completely under the control of his religious instructors, and will change his a weathercock in the wind in the cunning hands of his Jesuit masters. The English and Scotch settlers who live on the Assimitoin, and who constitute one-half the population of the Red River settlements, are as loyal and devoted to Great Britain as any of her subjects. All they eat, wear and read, except their domestic productions, come from England, and they have no association interest or sympathy with the United States. They would not oppose the transfer to the New Dominion it they were sure of retaining all the privileges which they have hitherto enjoyed, and they could be treated with for the purpose of accompishing that transfer with every prospect of an amicable arrangement were it not for the Jesuits and French half-breeds. They probably prefer, as is reported by the Press correspondent above referred to, that the hudson Bay Company's officials should direct their civil affairs, at teast for the present; and they will doubtless in view of the attitude of the French half-breeds oppose Canadian rule, but the report that they lavor annexation to the United States is a humbag.

A glance at the difference in the cost of hving at Red River and in the United States is sufficient sum of money to send direct to England for their supplies and by the Red River traders who go out among the ludians for furs. These articles are purchased in New York who

we will take for illustration five articles—tea, sugar, tobacco, rum and Mackuaw binakets—all of which are used in vast quantities among the settlements, and by the Red River traders who go out among the ludians for furs. These articles are purchased in New York in bond, and it is a practice among the more thrity satiers and traders to make up a sufficient sum of money to send direct to England for their supplies and bring them through the United States in bond. The comparison between Red River and New York wholesse prices is amident. The figures are in currency, while the exception of rearrance.

Red River.

New Fork has bond.

Tea.**

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States, as very few in the settlements can read. There are half dozen other Americans in Winnipeg who write glowing letters to St. Paul new-papers about annexation, and who are carnestly laboring to accomplish it, with the hopes or figuring in the territorial government, and procuring through Minnecota and Wiscondia Senators and members of Congress a few such little gifts as collectorships, assessorships, post offices, &c. But the mest active of these annexationists are at Penniuna. Considerable has been said in the Western and Canadian papers about one Enos Sintisman, a 'cate Yankee, who settled some time ago at Pembina and who is supposed by a great many persons to be of importance in Red River circue. Stusman has a shrewd game in hand to make a large sum of money out of the government at Wasnington and build up for himself a fortune. For over a year he has been assiduously at work to get a military post established at Pembina. The construming the summan has purchased a large amount of land on the builfs, covering every foot of ground that would be required by the government for a military post. Nearly all the sensations news about Red River which has been circuisted through the country for the last three months owes list dictitious elements to this individual, who has not only manufactured alarming reports for the press respecting the lindians, but has been hastumental in forwarding a great many 'anidavitar' to Washington for the parpose of inducing the government to establish a post at Pembina. The country has long been acquainted with the practices of men on the extreme frontier who used to annually indice the lindians to acts of hostility, manufacture herrible stories of Indian outrages and generally succeed in getting troops into their section, and pernaps forts built, around which these unscriptions at the mindians, the subjective propose of the cortex sought to induce Riet to send French hart-breeds dereased as indians to have treed to send French hart-breeds dereased as indians to have treed to send f

nary boundary line, but will flow over into the W lipeg Territory; and their advance with the railro and telegraph, and the return to specie payments and telegraph, and the return to specie payments and less burdensome taxation, will in a lew years oring that country into the Union. That is the only method by which the annexation of Winnipeg is likely to take place, and it is absurd to expect it to result immediately from the present disordered state of affairs among the French nail-breeds at Fort Garry. THE INDIANS

result immediate y from the present disordered state of affairs among the French nant-breeds at Fort Garry. The indicates and there is now little or no apprehension of their committing depredations, as the Hudson Bay Company is abindantly able to governathem. The Sionx, who came down fowards Fort Garry about the first of the manth, have returned, and everything is now quet in that quarter. It is positively known that Coincil Dennis for some time bussed limself inciting the Indians against the settlements, and there is every reason to believe that if he had not been suddenly enecked in his operations he would have precipitated a trightful state of affairs. He was taking steps to commence war at once, and was preparing to set the Sioux and other tribes at massacreing the settlers. There is undeniable proof of this, and it is said that Colonel Dennis intends to accuse Governor McDougall of ordering him to raise the Indians against the settlements. Most of the men captured by Rei at the nouse of Dr. Snultz had assembled there in compliance with orders from Colonel Dennis, who was then collecting a force to make a fightspand a number of other parties were afterwards arrested on their way to the rendezvous appointed by Dennis. It is now believed that affairs will go on in about the same way as they have for two months past unit spring, by which time the Hudson Bay Company will nave effected a settlement and the Red River people will be granted such concessions as to reconcile the Jesuits and French half-breeds to the transfer. The Engitsh and Scotch settlers can be conclinated with very little trouble, and broably would never have participated in the insurrection had it not been from fear of their unreliable nelghoors, the French half-breeds.

CORRESPONDENTS ELECTED.

fear of their cureliable neignoors, the French half-breeds.

Correspondents Elected.

Messis. Conningham and Robertson of the Toronto Globe and Telegraph have returned from Fort Garry, where they were arrested immediately upon their arrival. They had letters of introduction to Riel and several prominent American residents of Winnipeg, but Riel refused to grant them any licerty, and ordered them, with considerable acuse, to leave the settlements. They were kept under guard, sleeping on the foor nights until the third day, when their beam having rested a little from its long journey, they were sent out of the territory under guard, Riel telling them when they left that he would make it "G—d d—d not for them if they didn't hurry up." The Winnipeg newspaper condenss the expulsion of the correspondents, on the ground that it will appear that they fear to have their real condition understood abroad. The correspondents leave to-morrow for Toronto.

row for Toronto.

CANADIAN BLUNDERS.

The second number of the New Nation is received by this mail from Winnipeg. The leading article, entitled "Canadas Blundering," sets forth, in a semi-official form, the grievances against the Do

semi-official form, the gradual minion government:—
The first blunder was in sending Mr. Snow, in the fall of 1863, to make a road between the settlements and the Lake of the Woods, ostensibly to give employment to the people who were destitute, owing to the failure of the builded hunt, but really to make the territory accessible to Canada. The building of this road was regarded as a "trespass" and an

who were destitute, owing to the failure of the building of this road was regarded as a "trespass" and an building of this road was regarded as a "trespass" and an encroaciment.

The sacond was in sending Colonel Dennis and a party of surveyors to survey the country in July, when possession was not to be taken until December. The Snow party bought land of Indians, which belonged to settlers, and the Dennis party, after surveying districts directly in the rear of the old settlements, posted up thereon the names of unknown outsiders as the coming occupants. This hearming in of old settlers, without giving them any clance to extend their old areas, inc.nsed them and provoked resistance.

The third bituner was in entirely ignoring the people in negotiating for the territory. As the time the Canadian Partianant was giving Nova social \$2,000,000 to econcile that province to the Conjuderation, they were tegistating to anex the Red Ricer country without in the slightest manner assing the consent of the people.

The foorth blunder was in ignoring altogether the local authorities of the colony, there never having been a single official communication passed between Canada and the colonial concern upon the subject of the transfer. No act of Parlament was sent them, no announcement that McDougall was to be sent as their governor and no explanation gives of Colonel Benis' operations.

The fifth blunder was the form of government devised for the country. In May the Canadian Parlament decreed a form of government without consulting the residents of the colony. For years they had struggled for representative institutions, and when it became known that they were not only to be deprived of the franchise but to have outsiders through the first parlament decreed a form of government without consulting the residents of the c

distance from the mail statien, and made his way in before the mail carrier left, considerably frozen, especially his hands, face and feet. The station is inhabited only by travellers and mail carriers. The carrier had only a small sleigh, just large enough for himself and mail, and bould not take the man with him, but cared for him as well as ne could, left what ratioos he had with him, and left the frozen man to wait til the hair-bread train came up. The other two men were found forcen in the snow These are only a few of the sad recitals that are being told nere aimset daily, and there is no doubt that may a body will be found next spring where it fell and froze in the storms of the last two weeks.

HAYTIEN AFFAIRS.

Ex-Minister Tate on the Situation in Hayti-He Fears That the Island Will Relapse Into Barbarism if Many More Revolutions Occur-His Account of the Flight and Cap-

The Only Hope in the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1, 1870.

General Alexander Tate, ex-Minister of the Haythe downfall of his government, to-day called upon the Secretary of State and presented that information, together with his own withdrawal from official with the government of the United his letter from Saget's government that Messrs. Fulsom and Deimonte had been appointed to succeed him in representing the new government near the government of the United States. It is the intention of General Tate to leave here for New York within a few days.

Your correspondent took occasion to-day to conin Hayti. The General talked freely, and did not seem to be much disconcerted at the sudden change which has recently taken place in the affairs of his

Your correspondent opened the conversation by referring to these late changes in the Haytien gov-ernment, to which General Tate responded as fol-

"My despatches from Hayti are no worse than parbarous. The revolution was gaining strength; but Salnave was supported by many influential persons. He had the sympathy of the people. The revolution was strengthened and encouraged by the English Consul and many other foreigners, who were constantly engaged in intrigues against the inwas a triend of progress and was in favor of openin the country so as to give capital and labor an op states would thus secure the advantage and did all in their power to thwart such a consummation. Saget is a good man, but he allows himsel to be induced by many bad men. Cound Saget act as newould do were he left alone his administration, I have no doubt, would be a wise one and good for the people. But this we cannot have at present. These revolutions are always bad. Every time one state of things fails and a new authority is set up the country takes a step backward. If Haytt keeps on sale will get back into the very depths of barbatism. She is very just into the very deptus of barbarism. She is very last approximating tast now. I see no help but in some friendly interposition by the United States, to en-courage the establishment of a firm and lasting gov-

courage the establishment of a firm and lasting government."

Correspondent—What will be the result of the revolution?

General Tate—I learn that the unnecessary severity visited upon sainave, instead of intunidating his irlends, has make them the more resolute. A new movement has already been organized to avenge his outchery. But I think this is the beginning of the end. Hayti cannot survive these constant snocks much longer. Something must be done to stop them, or, as I have already said, the Island will return to its primitive wilderness and the people to a savage condition.

Correspondent—Have you heard anything concerning the particulars of the capture of Sainave?

General Tate—Les; he was lighting at the head of his mea. He left strong, indeed he was never stronger, when it seemed his whole cause gave way with a sudden crash. He had but one resource, and that was flight. He took refuge in the forests with a number of infamore devoted admerents, followed by their wives and children. A large number of fugitives were fleening towards the Dominican borders. Sainave was among them. Cabral laid an ambuscade just as Sainave and a large number of men, women and cuntaren had sudceeded in clearing the boundary. The flends teil upon the fugitives, Sainave and live others were taken captive and sent to Port an Prince. The rest, men, women and children, were murdered in coid bood. Of the exceution of Sainave and his five companions you know.

Correspondent—What effect will all this have upon bacz and his government in St. Domingo? General Tate—I do not know that it will have any direct effect. Sage its the enemy of Baez and the revolution is the enemy of the United States. Fut as for Caoral, he is a dangerous man, and should the treaty of amnexation of perfected that man will have to be closely watched, for he will give a great deal of frouble. I do not give up all hope yet, but I am sanshed the peace and prosperity of my country in the future—and the same may be said of all similar countries—depend upon the United St

fluence of this government.
Since the day before yesterday, as already stated

Since the day before yesterday, as already stated in these despatches, General Tate has been entercanng four Haytton refugees—Generals A. Prophete and François, Abbé Mure Aurele and a woman. General Prophete was one of the most resolute supporters of Sanave. At the moment of the crisis in the affairs of his leader ne was operating at the head of his forces in a distant part of the country. The moment he neard of the desperace condition of the struggle at Port an Prince, with some reinforcements, he moved to the assistance of Salnave. When he arrived at the city he found Salnave still apported by a strong body of troops. Some desperate fighting had taken place, but nothing to indicate disaster. In the minst of the melée Salnave was warmly pressed by the assailants, and fell back towards the palace in order to rally. He now found the garnisons here and in the forts had betrayed him. The vesset-of-war had also gone over to the rovolutionists, and now opened hie upon Salnave's forces. The palace was blown up. It seemed, reports General Prophete, "as if by one terriole blow the whole earth gave way beneath our feet." His cause was gone. Salnave and his friends had nothing left but might. Géneral Prophete and those here with him leit everything and embarked upon the nearest vesel, a small crait, which handed them at Charleston. All that the party had with them was a portrait of Abraham Lincoin, belonging to General Prophete, and which he took from his house when he field for his life.

life.

None of the fugitives speak a word of English.

They leave for New York, where, with the assistance
of General Face, they will embark for one of the
other West India Islands.

THE DARIES SHIP CANAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

The interest you have evinced in the project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama or Darien induces the following communication, knowing you will receive it with pleasure and pride. The company that will construct the snip canal across the American isthmus was formed in this city in August of last year by a number of New York capitalists. under the style of the "Darien Canal Company of America." The prospectus, giving the facts and conclusions in regard to the project, is now in press

America." The prospectus, giving the facts and conclusions in regard to the project, is now in press and will in a few days be spread before the public. A bill has been transmitted to Congress praying for incorporation under a national charter, and the company is awaiting the action of both governments touching the ratification of the bending treaty between the United States of Colombia and the United States of America, stipulating the concessions and the right of way. With these conditions fulfilled and the report of the surveying expedition, how on its way to the islimius, the company will have power to forthwith proceed with the work of excavation. The latest and most improved machinery will be brought into requisition and every appliance easential to a succession accomplisament of the work will be employed.

The Colombian Congress in its present session will doubtless reconsider has firmer action—the rejection of the treaty—and our own Congress with have until september of the present year to ratily in behalf of our government. The congany will be chartered with a capital in an amount equal to the actual cost of construction, and will be located in the city of New York. The explorations of various routes and the reports that have from time to time been given to the world of the lines best adapted to a canal connection between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans have given willcleint data to safely assume that the present survey will determine upon what is known as the Dr. Chilen route as the most practicable and less expensive line by which interoceanic communication can be effected. This route finds the most isyn with the organization, and the most scientific and experienced engineers pronounce in its favor. Should, however, the forthcoming survey prove there is a better line this company is ready to adopt it.

The work will be undertaken in a spirit of earnest we have genius and wealth of our own, and need that we have genius and wealth of our own, and need

The work will be undertaken in a spirit of earness-ness and energy, and it will be demonstrated that we have genius and wealth of our own, and need not go abroad for assistance to open our doors to national greatness. I remain, AUG. BAUM, Chief Engineer.

A WESTERN FRATRICIDE.

David Roach shot and killed his brother Benjamin, a weathy cotton planter at hope Plantation, on the Yazoo river, a tew days since. Intemperance is sup-posed to have prompted the deed.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

The Registry System to be Abolished in the City of New York.

Inspectors and Canvassers of Elections to be Half Elected and Half to be Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

The following bill was introduced in the Assembly

The following bill was introduced in the Assembly of this State on Wednesday:—

SECTION 1. Hereafter all officers to be elected by the people in the city and county of New York shall be chosen at the general election in November, except the Mayor, Aidermen, Assistant Aidermen, Police Justices, Justices of the District Courts and school officers, who shall be chosen at the "charter election," and except in cases where special elections may be authorized by law.

SEC. 2. At elections bereafter to be held in the city and county of New York the boxes to be used in receiving the ballots thereat shall be marked and numbered successively as follows:—Number oue, "President;" number two, "General;" number three, "Congress;" number four, "Senator;" number five, "Assembly;" number sign, "Inspectors and Canvassers;" and at every election hereafter to be held in said city and county such number of soxes, marked as aloresaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

as aloresaid, shall be furnished as may be required by law to receive the ballots to be used at such election.

Sec. 3. The ballot for electors of President and Vice President shall be the same as now prescribed by law, and, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show on the outside, the words "President—Number One," and be deposited in box number one. All other onicers in whose election all the voters of said city and county alike participate, except those herein designated to be voted for on separate ballots, shall be voted for upon one callot, which, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the office and the name or names of the person of persons to be voted for, or such of them as any voter may desire to vote for, and which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside thereof, the words "General—Number Two," and be deposited in box number two. The name of the person designated for kepresentative in Congress shall be endorsed, or show on the outside, the words "Congress—Number Turce," and be deposited in box number three. The name of the person designated for senator shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "congress—Number Turce," and be deposited in box number three. The name of the person designated for Senator shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "senator—Number Four," and be deposited in box number five. The name of the person designated for Memoer of Assembly shall be upon a separate ballot, which, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the justice, the words "Assembly—Number Five," and be deposited in box number rive. The names of the person voted for for such office and the name of the person voted for for such office and the name of the person voted for for such office, and when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the face thereof, shall be endorsed, or show upon the face thereof, shall be endorsed, or show upon the face thereof, shall be endorsed, or show upon the face thereof, shall be endorsed, or show upon the face thereof, shall b shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words in Justices—Number Seven, "and be deposited in box number seven. The mames of the persons designated for Inspectors of Election and for District Canvassers in the several section districts in each ward shall be upon one bailot, as provided by section four of this act, which bailot, upon the face thereof, shall contain a designation of the onlice, and the name or names of the person or persons voted for for such office, or such of them as any voter may desire to youe for, and, when folded, shall be endorsed, or show upon the outside, the words "inspectors and Canvassers—Number Eight," and be deposited in box number eight. Sec. 4. At bailots shall hereafter be canvassed in the following order:—I. Electors of President and Vice President; 2. General officers; 3. Members of Congress; 4. State Sonators; 5. Members of Assembly; 6. Utty officers; 7. Ponce and civil justices; 8. Inspectors and canvassers.

Sec. 6. At all elections hereafter held in the city and county of New York the polis shall be opened at six o'clock in the morning and close at seven o'clock in the evening, except that the votes of all qualified vo.ers then in line and offering to yote shall be received.

Sec. 6. At the special election for judges to be

quained vo.ers then in line and offering to vote shall be received.

SEC 6. At the special election for judges to be held in the year 1870, and thereafter at the general election to be held in November in each year, including the general election to be held in the year 1870, there shall be elected in the city and county of New York two Inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district. Such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be voted for on a general ticket in each ward, and shall be voters and residents of the ward for any election district of which they may be designated on the tooket. The ballot, upon the face thereof, shall be in the following form:—

And so on for as many election districts as there may be in the ward. The votes for such inspectors of election and district canvassers shall be returned to the county canvassers by the district canvassers, and counted and declared by said county canvassers, in the same manner as is provided for the return of votes for other officers and declaration thereon. The inspectors of election and district canvassers chosen at the special election in 1870 shall hold office until the sist of December of that year, and those elected at the special election in 1870 and thereafter shall hold.

of election and district canvassers chosen at the special election in 1870 shall hold office until the sist of December of that year, and those elected at the general election in 1870 and thereafter shall hold office for one year.

Sec. 7. In addition to the inspectors of election and district canvassers herein provided to be elected the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York shall annually appoint two inspectors of election and two district canvassers for each election district of said city and county, who, together with the two elected, shall form the Board of inspectors of Election and Board of District Canvassers respectively. Such inspectors and canvassers shall hold their offices for one year, and shall be residents and voters of the ward for any election district in which they may be appointment of inspectors and canvassers required to be made by them at least twenty days before the general election in each year.

bgc. 8. In case of any vacancy by death or otherwise, in the office of inspector of election or district canvasser prior to the day of election, such vacancy shall be filled by the Roard of Supervisors; but when such vacancy shall occur on the day of election the vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of the board in which such vacancy shall occur on the obard in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board in which such vacancy shall occur, or a majority thereof, and in such case the chairman of the board of nother shall be residented to fill vacancies on the day of election, shall appear before the chief of the bursan of election, shall appear before the chief of the bursan of elections hereinafter provided for, on being duly notified, and shall take and subscribe to the oath of office as prescribed to fill vacancies on the

a board for the purpose of canvassing and estimating the votes and shall choose one of their number as chairman.

Sec. 11. When the board of district canvassers, at the closing of the polls, shall be organized as aforesaid, the board of inspectors conducting the election shall deliver the ballot box and poll lists to the said board of district canvassers and the board of inspectors shall thereupon be dissolved. The board of district canvassers and the board of inspectors shall thereupon be dissolved. The board of district canvassers shall then, immediately, without any adjournment of recess and at the place of the poll, publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes and shall have the powers and distinct the votes and shall have the powers and distinct on the place of the poll, publicly proceed to canvass and estimate the votes and shall have the powers and distinct inconsistent with the provisions of this act, shall be made applicable to the powers, acts and distinct of the said district canvassers, and all other persons are prohibited from engaging in and assisting in the canvass and estimates of votes as aforesaid, except the poll clerks of each district, whose duty it shall be to afford and render such services as clerks, and as the district canvassers shall require. All persons, inspectors and district canvassers, offending against this last provision, shall be deemed guitty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 12. The required statement, and copies thereof, and the result of the canvass, shall be made and subscribed in public, without adjournment or recess, at the place of election and canvass, and when they are so completed, ready for filing and delivery, shall be then and there forthwith enclosed in a strong wrapper, and properly scaled and countersigned across the seal by the signature of each district canvassers, when they shall be opened for the canvassing of the returns. No inspector of election, or district canvasser, when they shall be opened for the canvassing of the returns. No inspector of election or d

canvasser. SEC. 12. The compensation of inspectors of elec-

dolfars to each for each day's service at the election, which compensation shall be paid by the Comptroller on the voucher for the drives; hat no payment shall be made 4a any inspector of election, district canvasser or pol clerk who shall not have taken or subscribed the eath or affirmation required by law; and the acting of any inspector of election, district canvasser or pol clerk without having taken or subscribed the eath or affirmation required by law shall be deemed to be and be punished as a misdementor.

Sec. 14. It shall be the duty of the said board of district canvasser's fully complete the estimate of the votes in each box in the order prescribed by this act, and to make proclamation of the result, and to complete the returns and certificates of the votes of the said box. In the manner prescribed by this act, before proceeding to the estimate and canvass of the box or boxes to be next thereafter canvassed. At the completion of the canvass of each box the chairman of the board of canvassers shall make public oral proclymation of the whole number of votes in such box and of the whole number given for each person, with the name of the office to which seen person was named on the ballots. If any district canvasser shall decime to sign any return, he shall state the sreasons therefor in writing, and a copy of such stafement, signed by him, shall be inclosed and field with each return. The due public announcement by canvassers of an election district of any result shall be primar facte evidence of the fact thereof; and if the returns filed do not correspond with such announcement the said returns filed shall not be counted by the board of supervisors of the county of New York is directed to established by law is nereby abolismed and the Board of Supervisors of the county of New York is directed to establish a bureau of elections in connection with the office of said bureau, which salaries shall be paid as other county salaries are paid. The other of said bureau, of such and instructions for the use of th

September and before the first Monday in October in each year; out no poll shall be neld at any place where inquor as sold.

Sec. 19. The rent and cost of fitting up, warming, lighting, cleaning and safe keeping of polling places; of furnishing, repairing and carting ballot boxes and of all supplies for all elections except the charter election, shall be a county charge and shall be paid by the Comptroller, upon proper vouchers, in the same manner that the compensation of inspectors, can wassers and poil cierks is paid. Such expenses for the charter election shall be acity charge, and shall be paid by the Comptroller upon proper vouchers. The Board of Supervisors of the county of New York shall yearly levy upon the estates, real and personal, of the said city and county the amounts estimated to be required to pay the expenses of the elections which may be held in said city and county-during the year.

Sec. 20. All inspectors of election, district canvassers and poil cierks for any election, until the inspectors, canvassers and poil cierks herein provided for shall be elected or appointment.

Sec. 21. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act shall apply to such appointment.

Sec. 21. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act sere hereby repealed, so far as the same affect the city and county of New York, and all appointments in the city and county of New York under such acts or parts of acts are hereby albrated.

Sec. 22. This act shall take effect immediately.

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THE LATE MARINE DISASTER.

The Sinking of the Steamer Brunette-Captain A. G. Jones' Version of the Mishap-"The Brunette's Officers to Blame."

The last sad marine disaster, resulting in the sinking of the steamer Brunette by colliding with the Havre steamship Santiago de Cuba, during the night of Tuesday, with the loss of a valuable cargo and two lives, as reported in the HERALD of yesterday, has caused the master of the latter vessel to give his version of the lamentable occurrence. Captain A. G. Jones, the officer in question, declines most vigorously to wear the mantle of blame which the officers of the Brunette have thrown upon his shoulders, averring that the cause of pidity. He further states that the residue of their statements are erroneous, being prompted by selfpreservation entirely, as truthfulness could never cause such mancious insinuations as their report сопусув.

Captain Jones says that his instructions from the owner of the Santlago de Cuba were, that upon her return vovage he should take the southern passage, and he fully complied with the orders. Moreover, his vessel at the time was in a disabled condition, caused by an accident to the engine, and that was the reason of his being in the latitude where the accident occurred. His statement is exceeding clear, and of such interest that it invites perusal. Captain Jones says:-

and of such interest that it invites perusal. Captain Jones says:—

On Tuesday night, about fifteen minutes past ten o'clock, the Santlago de Cuba, with the crank pin of her engine broken, was off Woodlands, Squan Beach, en route to New York, having made by instructions the southern passage. The second officer, Mr. Cornelius, was in charge of the deck, as an had just relieved me, and I was sitting in my room, which is near the pilot house. We were endeavoring, because of our crippled cendition, which at that time had been such over forty hours, to make as smooth waster as possible to relieve the strain upon the injured portion of the engine. At this hour the Santlago do Cuba was hearing in northwest by horth, when the light of a steamer was made off our starpoard bow about three points. The officer in command instantly ordered her heim put astarboard, keeping our ship off fully a point. Alert and cautious he anxiously watched the approaching vessel, and in a few minutes, finding that she continued her course down upon us, ordered in a louder voice, which I heard distinctly, the heim to be 'nard astarboard.' So soon as I heard this order I stepped from my room on deck and saw the vessel hypersaching, atterwards ascertained to be the steamer Brunette. To her officers, from the respective courses we were steaming, but two of our lights could be seen, the starboard green light and the masthead white light. To them our rea port light was entirely hidden; it was not possible for them to distinguish it as they bore down upon us, and the sight of this red light could only give them the right to but their wheal aport. This was their fatal mistare. At the time when Mr. Cornelius gave the socond order to put the Santlago de Cuba's heim astarboard the ship kept off another point to the westward; but, despite all this precaution, and contrary to all rules of river and ocean navigation and the Sicambons laws of the United States, made for such cases, the Brunette's wheel was put hard aport, which kept her off south southwest On Tuesday night, about fifteen minutes past ten

The Wrather in Maine,—Mr. Editor:—Having kept a daily record of the weather for forty years, I think I am a better judge of the past than I am of the luture. January just past has been the mildest for the past forty years. We have had twenty fair days and fire snow storms, no one of them more than six inches except the last, which was eight inches, on the night of the 29th—all followed by rain except the last, which looks like doing good service. I look at the thermometer at sunrise every morning, and the whole number for the month gives an aggregate of 83 degrees above zero and sixthen degrees below, averaging twenty degrees above zero for the thirty-one days, against 474 degrees above and seventy-eight below for January, 1869.—Correspondence Bangor Whig and Courier.

THE WYNOCKIE CHILDREN.

The Lost "Babes in the Wood"-Disc Bodies of the Wyble Children in a Jersoy Wilderness-Heroism of the Eldest Boy-Mutilation of the Remains by Wild Beasts.

The brief report in yesterday's HERALD of the findng of the three lost children of Joseph Wyble, of Wyneckie, was substantially accurate. Some de-tails in regard to their discovery, the condition of

The bodies were found by Messrs. William H. H. Ramsey and Michael Sturr, who were walking through the wild wilderness, when their attention was directed to an immense sock of crows circling around a certain place at the foot of th around a certain place it is about two miles distant from the Wyble hat, although others claim the distance to be a little more. But there is not enough discrepancy in the accounts to materially change the facts of the case. The mile from the Ponds Reformed church, situated in Franklin township, Bergen county.

The youngest boy, who was about five years of age, laid upon his face, his body partly within the shelter of the shelving rock, under which he had crawled. He was covered over with the coat of the oldest boy, and was also partly covered with a pile of leaves which they had gathered to protect them selves from the cold. The next largest boy, who was about seven years

of age, laid parallel with the one just described. He was lying between a stone and a large log, and was also partly covered with leaves. He was also fr

devotion to his younger brothers in the position in which was found the oldest, who was about ten years of age. He was lying on his back on a room near his brothers, and where he seemed to have failen from a perpendicular rock a little higher. He had robbed himself of his coat in order to give it to
the youngest, and was besides almost wholly undressed, as if in his delirium he had imagined himself at home preparing to retire, or cise was trying
to further disrobe nimself for the protection of his
younger prothers when his efforts were stopped by
the approach of death or insensibility. His shirt
was also rolled about his neck, as if it had worked
there in his wrestle with death, so that when found
a large portion of his body was entirely uncovered,
except by a slight mantle or snow, which kind nature had, as if sorry for being so harsh, brought to
cover his nakedness. Close by the boys, and partly
filled with water, was the little tin pail which they
had taken along to gather nucs.

GNAWED BY WILD BEASTS.

The bodies of all the children were considerably
mutilated. Their hands were pinched and shrivelled,
as if by cold. The skin of the oldest, uncovered as
he was, was yellow and withered looking. It is beleved they must have perished the first night they
were out. They disappeared on New Year's day,
and the weather at that time was exceedingly cold,
and a heavy rain prevailed a day or so after. The had robbed himself of his coat in order to give it to

and the weather at that time was exceedingly cold, and a heavy rain provailed a day or so after. The hands and a portion of the face of the oldest one were eaten away, as it py some animal. The middle one was not so disturbed, but the body of the youngest presented a suckening appearance. The whole under part of his body was devoured, together with the entrails, only the heart and liver remaining, and his neck was partly gnawed away. Minks, weasels, force and even wild cats are plentiful in this wilderness, and it was probable some of these animals of the crows that hovered in the vicinity had thus mutilated the bodies.

THE INQUEST.

mutilated the bodies.

THE INQUEST.

After the discovery of the bodies they were taken to the house of Mr. Samuel Demarest, near the Ponds church, and Coroner Garrison yesterday hold an inquest on the remains of the unfortunate children. The facts elicited brought to high nothing more than is above stated and what has heretofore been most minutely published in all the papers. Every effort was made to ascertain any oriminality on the part of any person, especially the parents, but nothing was elicited to cast a suspicion upon any person or persons. The inquest was not concluded when the Herald preporter left, but it seemed the general opinion that the verdict would be that the oblidren came to their death from starvation and exposure. it seems somewhat strange that the children

It seems somewhat strange that the children should have been lost so near home; but this is accounted for by the fact that they had lived there but two months, and were comparative strangers in the locality. Even a native might be lost there in a dark might, so wild is the place. From the reports that the children when last seen were going in the direction of Hidgewood most of the search has been made into that direction and the locality where they were found comparatively deserted.

NO KOOM FOR SUSFICION.

All sorts of rumors of hiding the bodies until the present time have been allout, but these are all doubtless without foundation, as the position in which the bodies were found is too natural to have been effected by design of any other persons than the unhappy little victims themselves.

The funeral will be held at ten o'clock this morning, from the place where the bodies now are lying. Thus this great "mystery," which has caused such excitement in all parts of the country, is solved, and all memory of the sad affair will be buried with their bodies, except that cheriahed in the hearts of the sorrowing parents.

The sufferings, horrors, terror and agony of those

sorrowing parents.

The sufferings, horrors, terror and agony of those real "babes in the wood," and their lonely, cruel

A BRIBED DETECTIVE.

A Queer Case Ventilated at the Tombe-How the Police Make their Bollars and Centsthe Notes Marked. Corruption, robbery and theft in official circles.

eccived a unique illustration, in a small way, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court.

Mr. Charles Dymond, of No. 20 Amity place, was

rought before Judge Dowling, just before the closing of the Police Court, and charged, upon the complaint of detective officer John W. Crawford, of the sixteenth precinct, with an assault and battery. Crawford said that he had met Dymond in a saloo that afternoon, and an altercation ensued, in which he was struck very severely by Dymond. The latte was accompanied by ex-Judge Cornwell and another gentieman, who said that the "muss" originated in a dispute about a bribe the officer had received. Judge—Bribe received from whom?

Ex-Judge Cornwell—From W. R. Foster, corner of Centre and Chatham street.

Dotective Crawford—They gave me the money, and here it is, Judge—handing a folded bundle of bulls to the Judge.

Centre and Chatham street.
Detective Crawford—They gave me the money, and here it is, Judge—handing a folded bundle of bills to the Judge.

The Judge, without unfolding it, asked what the amount was, what were the denominations of the notes, and if they were marked.

A gentleman who accompanied Judge Cornwell said that he saw the money before it was paid to Crawford and that it was in a twenty dollar note, a ten dollar note and four five dollar notes, and that the notes were marked on the book "R. F."

Judge Dowing then examined the bundle, and it proved exactly as stated by the winces. The judge then inquired what were the circumstances under which the bribe was given.

Ex-Judge Cornwell—Dymond was charged, on the information of Cranford, with passing counterfelt money. Dymond was taken before the United States Court, and as the result of Cranford's evidence and the absence of witnesses the case was dismissed against Dymond—Mr. Foster, a friend of Dymond's, unknown to him having paid fifty dollars to the detective to withhold evidence in the case, and so get the case dismissed.

Cranford had nothing to say to this allegation. All that he could urge was that he had been very badly beaten by Dymond.

For this offence Dymond was committed to the Special Sessions for trial, but was immediately balled on \$300 bail being given by ex-Judge Cornwell.

Dymond stated that Crawford came to him some little time ago and sold him that he was going to charge him with passing counterfeit money, and showed him a lifty cent stamp, which he said had been obtained at Dymond's place of business. Dymond to d Crawford ne was not guilty, but Crawford for which he said had been obtained at Dymond's place of business. Dymond to derawford ne was not guilty, but Crawford for which been obtained at Dymond was very ladge-annut at Crawford having been bribed to "shut up" what he says was an uniounded charge. From words they got to blows, and the end was that Crawford arrested Dymond for an assault.

nant at Crawford having been bribed to "shut up" what he says was an uniounded charge. From words they got to blows, and the end was that Crawford arrested Dymond for an assault.

Judge Dowling said that he should commit Crawford for bribery. Crawford said his wife was very ill and asked the Judge to allow him to go out on bail. The Judge replied that he should fix the examination for this morning. On account of his wife's health ne should send an officer with Crawford to Mr. Kennedy the Chief of Police, and it are Kennedy would give word that Crawford would surrender this morning that would be sufficient.

HOMECIDE IN VING NIA.

[From the Lynchburg News, Jan. 31.] [From the Lynchburg News, Jan. 31]
A most unfortunate diniculty, resulting in the death of one of the parties, occurred in Wythevile on Friday night, she particulars of which, as far is we could learn them, are as follows:—A youn named Leigh, son of Dr. Leigh, of Carroll coung and another named Hines, a resident of Wythevill, both going to school at that place, were playing soutling, when one became enraged with the other, and a fight enamed, during which Hines drew a knifs and stabbed Leigh, killing him almost instantly. Hines was arrested and committed to iss.